EDUCATING THE RED MAN

The Superb School System in the at the highest peaks of the Blue Ridge. The Indian Territory.

An Immense Fund Devoted to Institutions for the Dissemination of Knowledge - The Fine Boarding Colleges-Cultured Young Chicknsaw Women-Caring for Orphans.

In the Indian Territory, that land where the Five Civilized Tribes have so long dwelt, there exists today a system of free, scarcely rivaled in the world. A great many people, if they have not investigated the matter, will be inclined to doubt this statement; for to the majority the gestive of an absence of culture, refine-

depizens of the plains. The latter are, in the largest sense, wards of the Govern-ment, and simply reside on lands reserved out of the public domain for their use. the title of which rests in the United States; while the Five Civilized Tribes own their territory in Ice simple, in common, and were granted a patent thereto by this Government. The Government holds in trust for the Five Tribes an immense fund, realized from the sale of their lends in Mississippi and other States at the time of their removal to the Indian Territory. The interest on this fund amounts to an enormous sum cach year, and is paid to the Indians semi-annually. This, in connection with the limmense royalties paid the Five Tribes by companies who lease and operate the many coal, asphalt, and other mines located within the boundaries of the Territory, renders these Indians not alone wealthy, but absolutely inde-pendent in so far as their internal and domestic affairs are concerned.

The Educational System. By way of example, it will be of interest

to examine the system of schools in the Chickneaw Nation, whose territory borders on the State of Texas. This Nation's amount of interest on its trust fund is \$65,000 annually, and up to one or two years ago, this money was devoted entirely to, and was sufficient for, its schools. But with the inevitable increase of, and improvement in, the latter, this sum became inadequate to meet the demands, so finally in the last arrangement made, but finally in the last agreement made be-tween the Chickasaw Nation and the Uni-ted States Government, whereby certain radical changes were made in the tribal government, it was provided that the roy-alties from the leasing of the coal and other mines should be set aside and used as a permanent school fund. This ensures at least \$190,000 yearly for the public schools in the Nation. In this Nation the school system was inaugurated fifty years ago, when the Indians first removed to the Territory, and has been continued un-

interruptedly to the present time.

There are 5,000 Chickasaws, and they spend more per capita for education than any other people in the world, the amount being about \$200 for each person. Each district has from three to four day schools for boys and girls, there being about thirty pupils to each school, and fully 800 stu-dents altogether. The teachers in these schools are selected from the graduates of the colleges in the Nation

Five Boarding Colleges

The district schools are similar to the public schools of the whites, but, in addi-How often since then had the boy pictured himself a grown man, seated on just such a fine horse and following Lee! It was always Lee; in his dreamlant through the heart of the heart of the heatte be always followed in his heart ever since are given over to females, and two to males, while the fifth is set apart for all orphans of the Nation, the latter numbers and educated thoroughly, until they are able to fight life's battles alone.

How often since then had the boy pictured himself a grown man, seated on just such a fine horse and following Lee! It was always Lee; in his dreamlant through the heart of the heatte be always followed the stable. It was always Lee; in his dreamlant through the heat of the battle be always followed the stable.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, his hero, whom he had carried an ever seen, but whom he had carried the way. Said Jimmy "Thank you, sir." he answered gravely. When he entered the stable the stable in the stable in the stable in the stable. "I'll show you the way." said Jimmy "Thank you, sir." he answered gravely. When he entered the stable the big grey forse greeten his master with rome soit little nickerings. "Oh, he knows you with-out even looking." exclaimed Jimmy, in the form and educated thoroughly, until they are able to fight life's battles alone. tion to these, there are five boarding col-

The five boarding colleges are situated in favorable locations in the country, convenient to all the people. The method of running them is as follows: The trustees of each college award to some educator, whose qualifications must be first rate, a contract for conducting the contract contract for conducting the contract contr whose qualifications must be first rate, a contract for conducting or operating the school. Under this contract, the person to a render."

Yes, honey, I done heahud bout hit."

Yes, honey, I done heahud bout hit."

And as he looked into Uncle Jake's little and as he looked into Unc

qualified to teach in the Indian countries of the course at the latter schools. The course at the latter school schools. is elementary and is intended to fit the child for the more advanced college train-ing which is similar to that of the average college. Beginning with the primary class, the student is carried on upward through all the intermediate grades, until the senior or graduating class is reached. Greek, Latin, French, and other languages are taught, and all arts as well. The colleges are empowered to grant diplomas and confer degrees.

Talented Indian Girls.

Talented Indian Girls.

The Bloomfield Female College, in the Chickasaw Nation, is a splendid example of the system of public schools carried to its logical development. Hon. Holmes Colbert. Delegate from the Chickasaws to Washington, is one of the trustees of this flourishing school, and is cloquent in his praises of its perfection and advancement. Said Mr. Colbert: "For fifteen years the present Governor of our Nation, Hon. D. H. Johnston, was president of Bloomfield, and upon his election to the governorship, the Massington, is one of the trustees of this flourishing school, and is eloquent in his praises of its perfection and advancement. Said Mr. Colbert: "For fifteen years the present Governor of our Nation, Hon. D. H. Johnston, was president of Bloomfield, and upon his election to the governorship, the assistant instructor. Prof. Hinshaw, a Ounker ministry from Ledinary manager. upon his election to the governorship, the assistant instructor. Prof. Hinshaw, a stranger, who extended his fine strong Quaker minister, from Indiana, was hand with a little smile, and said very kindly:

There are eighty-five girls in attendance at Bloomfield, and they are being thoroughly instructed in all the mode n branches of education, including painting, music, and other arts. Our people are by nature lovers of things beautiful, and en-ter upon the study of art with great zest and enthusiasm, and become proficient in all the beautiful.

"A commencement at Bloomfield is most a commencement at Bloomfield is most attributing and instructive. There one may see an array of young women who, a all that makes the refined, well-odu- and then expressed his comfort again and then expressed his comfort again and entertaining and instructive. There one may see an array of young women who, in all that makes the refined, well-oduin all that makes the refined, well-educated, and cultured girl, equal their fair sisters of the country; and after witnessing the exhibition of musical skill, painting, and theroughness in general education, one will depart firmly convinced that not only is the school system in the Indian Territory nearly perfect, but that the Indian Territory nearly perfect, but that the Indian themselves are almost abreast of their white brothers in modern culture and usefulners."

Got the Wholesale Discount.

(From the London Chronicle.)

An Englishman halling from the north went into the Chutham Hotel, in Paris, recently and cautiously saked the price of a whisky. "One frame, sit," replied the barrender. "And a which was a step of the limit of the limit with his guest, who said as they reached the steps:

"The form the London Chronicle."

An Englishman halling from the north went into the Chutham Hotel, in Paris, recently and cautiously saked the price of a whisky. "One frame, sit," replied the barrender. "And a which was a step of the limit with his guest, who said as they reached the steps:

"The work of the stranger is gentle class."

After slipping off the bridle from the horse's head and dropping it by the saddle. Uncle Jake led him away by his foretien to the stanger is gentle class.

After slipping off the bridle from the horse's head and dropping it by the saddle. Uncle Jake led him away by his foretien to the third the limit with his guest, who said as they reached the steps:

An Englishman halling from the north went that the Chatham Hotel, in Paria, recently and cautiously asked the price of a whisky. "One frame, at," replied the hartender. "And a wissky and soda?" "One frame, sit. All drinks are the same price." The Englishman ast down and, to his astnishment, found that the place was run on American lines and that the customers helped thamasives at their own discretion. He punished that bottle of whisky till it was nearly empty. As he went out he paid down his frame, but the manager called him back and said. "You have forgotten your change." "I thought that the drink was a frame." "That is so, sir," was the reply; "that is the retail price, but there is a reduction when you key wholessie." And he handed back five sous.

A STORY OF GENERAL LEE.

It was an October afternoon, and through Indian summer's tutle-like haze a lowswinging sun sent shafts of scarlet light sweet-gum leaves looked like blood-colored stars as they floated slowly to the ground, and brown chestnuts gleamed satin-like through their gaping burs; while over all there rested a dense stillness, cut now and then by the sharp yelp of a dog as he scurried through the bushes after a rabbit,

Surrounded by this splendld autumn ecauty stood Mountain Top Inn, near the crest of the Blue Ridge in Rockfish Gap, its historical value dating from the time when Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, after a long and spirited discussion in one of its or public, schools that is not excelled and low-celled rooms, decided upon the location of the University of Virginia.

On the porch of this old inn there now sat a little boy, idly swinging a pair of sun-tanned legs. Occasionally he tickled very words "Indian Territory" are sug- in old liver-colored hound that lay dozing in a limp heap; but being rewarded only ment, education, and art. One has but to by toothless snaps at very long intervals, journey to the home of the Five Civilized he finally grew tired of this amusement Tribes to become convinced that for their and stretching himself out on his back, he oughness of instruction and completeness began to dream with wide-open eyes. At of system the public schools there are not these dream-times, when he let his thoughts loose, they always bore him to To begin with, there is a radical difference between the Indians of the Territory, or the Five Civilized Tribes, and those wild boy's Invarianties, pleasures as strong that boy's imagination: pictures so strong that they left him flushed and tingling with pride; again, pictures that brought a cool, choking feeling to his throat; and at times pictures that made his childish mouth quiver and droop. Among all of these thought-born scenes, at intervals there would stand out the real ones, scenes that were etched on the clean walls of his memory in everlasting strokes. He never tired thinking of that first

morning—that morning when all the world seemed gilded with sunshine and throbbing with martial music. His grandfather had lifted him up on one of the "big gate" posts to see the soldiers march by. With mingled feelings of admiration and childish envy he had watched them drill for many weeks, but they had never seemed such real, grand soldiers until now, as they came marching by with quick, firm steps keeping time to the clear, staccato notes, marching off to real battlefields. It was all so beautiful, splendid, and gay—the music, the soldiers, the people, the hurrah-ing: It stirred his sentient little body through and through with a kind of joy and he thought it so strange that his moth-

er's eves were full of tears. Just a few days later he had listened ea-gerly to the sharp, crackling sound of guns and the rumbling thunder of cannon, so near that the air seemed to vibrate. He so near that the air seemed to vibrate, he and another little boy had stood and talk-ed in high, quick tones, bragging and pre-dicting breathlessly the result of the bat-tle as they used the term "our men." Finally they climbed the tallest oak on

Finally they climbed the tallest oak on the lawn, and strained their young eyes to see which was "gestin' whipped"

A little while after this he remembered following his father through the long hospital ward. Over the first bed he saw him stoop and loosen the white cotton bandages of a wounded man. On the next narrow cot there was a slender boy of fifteen, who lay with clenched hands watching the work of the surgeon. Then they passed a work of the surgeon. Then they passed a woman, who was gently bathing the fore-head of a man whose soldler days seemed likely to come to an early end.

Some weeks had gone by, when one day some weeks had gone by, when one day he followed a party of men to Marye's Heights. It was a short time after the battle of Fredericksburg. A light snow had fallen the night before, which the wind whirled and sifted about the dead, in a way that made them appear to be shuddering. Once a sharp gust blew the snow off a body being on his fees seed the snow off a body lying on his face, and the boy's eyes filled. He scarcely heeded the talk of the men with whom he had gone. His thoughts were held fast by the awful scene which lay spread before his young

eyes.

How often since then had the boy pic-

farnish board, lodging, and full instruction to students for five years, for which ha will receive \$10,000 yearly. These contracts must be ratified and confirmed by the Chickasaw Legislature, and, at present, the United States Government attends to the disbursing of the school fund.

Educators from all parts of America are to be found teaching in the colleges; and, as before said, the graduates thereof are qualified to teach in the Indian district schools. The course at the latter school dreams of romance and heroism.

as the boy lay stretched out on the porch of the old ins, he dreamed his boyish dreams of romance and heroism. Suddenly his attention was attracted by

the sound of hoofs, and turning his head be saw a man riding slowly down the road. A new arrival at the inn was always most interesting. An eager light came late the boy's eyes as he watched the rider, who now near enough for him to see how irra-ly he sat in his saiddle. The man seemed a very part of the strongly built horse, which carried him with an ease that in-dicated long habit. A wiry little negro had also seen the ap

"How do you do, sir " "I'm well," replied the boy. "And what is your name?"

"Jimmy"
"Jimmy? Well, Jimmy is a nice name."
"Jimmy? Well, Jimmy is a nice name."
"Jimmy? Well, Jimmy is a nice name." the boy's hand as he watched the little olnegro, who stood with his head under the saddleskirt, tiptoeing and straining in his effort to unfasten the girth. Finally, when

"Is she yours?" "No, sir. Tip's mine. Listen!" he ex-

THE LADYSMITH LYRE.

Let bim Lie." - Old Sang

Vol 1 No 1 27th NOVEMBER, 1899 Paice-6p

PROSPECTUS:

The Ladyrmole Live is published to supply a long first want. What you want in a horizond love, cut of from the world, it neve which you can absolutely rely on at falce. The rumous that you from roughes to supple may, for all you know, it commonsily true. Our news we guarantee to be full?

In the collection and preparation of false-bonds or shall space on effort and no original it is enough for in that Ladyrmoth wants afores, it shall have these.

LATEST LYRES. PRON our own DESCRIPTION. (ST WINDLESS TELEGRAPHY)

A shell from Long Tom hunts in the War Office this afternoon. General Brukenbury, Director General of Ordnaco, accepted the arrival with resignation. Several reputations were serrously duraged. Unfortunately the Ordnacoo Committee was not artising. A spinning by a land of the Ordnacoo Committee.

damaged Unfortunitely the Ordensee Committee was not setting. A splinite bit he life the Foreign Office and distributed be easte of the Prime Minister. Mr. A. J. Ballou has proposed a third edition of Philosophic Doubt. The work contains a new chapter on the doubts entertained by the Cabinet as to the probabilities of war with the Transprant. The Prof. Lord of the Transprant has deduced the edition to his sincle, Lord 53.7 hery.

The artillery intended for the companies in South Africa will be despitched as even as the necessary emmunition has been received from the German Lecturies. Africa will be despatched as seen as the necessary emmanation has been received from the German activers.

The Lord Mayor has appointed a Mansion House Committee for the relief of Ladyemith.

Mr. Wichael Davin, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Dellen and Mr. Swift McNail have amounted their untention of joining the Irab Brigady. The Hence of Communication of Joining the Irab Brigady. The Hence of Communication of Joining the Irab Brigady. The Hence of Communication of Joining the Irab Brigady. The Hence of Communication of Joining the Irab Brigady. The Hence of Communication of Joining the Irab Brigady. The Hence of Communication of Joining the Irab Brigady. The Hence of Communication of Joining the Irab Brigady The Hence of Communication of Joining the Irab Brigady The Irab Br

The Khalifa has returned to its pairw on the Nill. Lord Kindshoer as at Factoria. He is march-ing south to raise the step of Ladyroith.

Major Marchand has organized an expedition to the sources of the Klip River. It is removed that his object is to provent the jounts on of the British forces north and coult of the Topict. The Government of the Republishas been warned that this will be regarded as "an unfriendly act."

The exhibition has been put off until the end of the 20th century in order that There may devote her energies to the rubingation of Great Britain.

Adis Adab. Norseiter 2.

Mensilk has doclared war spaint France. He has
pposted to Great Britain for assistance.

I ch informed on the highest authority that stends has declared war against Great Britain, and has appealed to France for assistance. Having learned through the coclose of The Standard and Degree Tenuts the socialise of The Standard and Degree Tenuts the Johanneshing commands are settled in Ladyemith with their wives and families, several bundred venues left burriedly for Natal the morning. Now and interesting developments are antisamed.

S. Peterslang, Sarember 20.
The Clar has secund cavilations to approve Peace Conference. Peters as mentioned as the probable meeting place. President Kunger has secunded that the South Afreen Republic will not be represented.

Vienes, April 1. News has reached here from a reliable Lord Salisbury has acreed to the terms of peace pro-posed by President Kringer—the surrender of that part of Natal now occupied by the Boos.

General Clery has withdrawn his relieving column to the Mou River. Marithburg is almost deserted, loubert has gone south with the greater part of his force.

General Buller is at Cape Town. General French is not at Dunden. Through cable raises from Lady-south to London have been reduced to 3d, per world. The Town Guard are undermining Umbulwans. They propose to hiow up the edemy's guars with transite of patassium.

He has some emphasized the protest by shalling the flag.

General doubter has been invited to dismands the forts on Perworth and Umbulwan, and to send in as principle to the flag seer Long. Too and his herother Pulling Bully, 10 under that they may load and lay the guns in safety. Mrs. Eruger, whose health is esculent, complains that the President is becoming too English. It's pallonger goes to bed in hat and boots.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS: CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS!!

OTE PRICE COMPRETERION.

De you man't a Christmes pudding? You will "This us how you can get it.
This price will be green for you can you to man you the green for you man to the county between the dates of November 2 and December 20. The competition will close on December 2 at 12 soon.
So if you want a Christmes pudding delay to louser. On out and here a mirroulous remps and send a description of it to The Editor of the Ladyment Lyre, clo Mr. Haydon, the Christmes and Ladyment Lyre, the Mr. Haydon, the Ladyment Ladyme

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERSONAL Piet -Return bonn at and Everything for-H Ownerd Ersenue, or any duly sutherised rub-stitute, will call at Helpmahaar Holl for Crear-Camp, or Observation Holl, or Banco Pox, or Wagna Hill or anywhere I could see him) at any times between the bours of 12.1 a.m. and 12 midageth, he will home of semesting to his distriction — T. Arbins

STALLARDS-CHALLAS IN We, the undersigned, challenge any two in the N or B.A. to play a game of effell out on any day touch (Sundays excepted) for 50 dozen of which or upper (Numer)

may no feet

States to be deposited up the Removator ander a
goard of time ribbentes, of a sufficient number tothe putpost can be found in the positions amose
(Signed)

1. Tota
P. Dilly

PUBLISHER'S COLUMN

PUBLISHER'S COLLM'S

New edition prin published retried, and enlarged
Minist Extree—By Milipe Greated Sir F.
Core do, do, soth an appendix on the function
and engagement of armoused rating.
Deep Level Minister and the Minister Riches of
Ladrouth —Be the Saddler Surgeant of the 1 LHI

"Ladrouth Bennids"—A schume of poons, by
Bilent Space (Section of Supan (chartly) From Park Lane to Preferia "-By Winston L.

From Fight Lane 19 Preferre -By Winston to Speace Churchild (in Experience) Sin Agree appro-"A Handy Guide to Ladymuth"-By Ond-Lious Hooper, 5th Lancers (ready) Navel by Boad and Bail"-By Commandant School

EXCHANGE AND MART

EXCHANGE AND MART
The Advertisement Editor will be glad to atchange arrest (Lousand wheels donerative of the battle of Loubard's Kop, for sufficient inhirelds of potas), as give the field service side of his house. "Kruper" of fresh cost of khali-colour for Christiana at a Collectors—A gontleman who is giving up-shell collecting, dames to enchange his rare and valuable speciment—including perfect examples of Long Tom. Pompom, do. do.,—for stamps bearing the Lady-suith post-mark with any date between November 5th, 1859, and April Int. 1900.

Try Joubset's Hair Curiers: Hundreds of testimonals from the manager of the Royal Hotel, Mr. Carter, prominent surgions and others.

EDITORIAL WOTICES.

The Ladpoint's Leve well appear every now and time.

Contributions to the Ladpoint's Leve may be sent to "The Editor, on P. Kruger, Inq. Festions," and should be marked. "To seem survival." They should be accompanied by the names and addresses of task writers, that necessarily as a guarantee of good faith Accepted contributions will be past for at the rate of £10 are 100 works, or median thereof, over the of £10 per 100 words, or portion thereof, over the first hundred, which will be accepted gratic.

No contribution will be accepted which occords 102

words.

The Ladymuth Lyer cin be obtained of all new-acrests and callway bookstalls within the perimeter of Ladymuth, and at the principal biotyces.

The profits, if any, of the Ladymuth Lyer will be devoted to the restoration of all charches, convents, beginsh, drinking tars, and other public buildings, injured suring the bencherdment of the town.

TRUE NEWS. [Up to the time of going to press.]

A Fac-Simile of the First Number of the "Ladysmith Lyre," a Facetious Newspaper Issued for the Amusement of the Besieged.

broke the stillness. "That's Tip! He goes off and runs rabbits all by himself." "Perhaps he is after a fox."

"No, sir: Tip won't run a fox."
"Jimmy, can you tell from a dog's cry
thether he is reuning a fox or a rabbit."

Well, if he is trailing a rabbit he does not bark continually, but if he is after a fox he does; so you can always tell if you listen carefully. "Never heard about that before," re-

plied Jimmy, with a smile.

After this there followed a long pause, during which the stranger looked about enquiringly, then said: Jimmy, how long have you been living "Not very long. We refugeed over in

Not very long. We refugeed over in North Carolina the first part of the war. Then we came back to Spottsylvania combity while father was in prison. Why, we just came here after the strender. You remember when Lie just had to stender?" he asked, looking up into the stranger's face.

The boy's mouth as usual entered as

peak. After a pause he replied, "Yes, I anoth remember," as he rose and started toward hero, the stable.

ympathy at a saddle-galled place on the

stall, and was also looking with much in-terest. Suddenly he exclaimed: "I know what's good for that! Some stuff down in the bottom of the chalybeate spring." He pronounced each syllable of the word "chalybeate" very clearly, for it was a newly learned word, and he was proud of his ability to use to

of his shillity to use it.

"Why, yes; the kron in it ought to be tealing. How far is the spring?"

"Oh, just a little way, I'll show you." Jimmy replied, jumping to the ground and quickly opening the stable door. Let n.c. lead him, be added.

"Had n't you rather ride him, Jimmy?" "Yes, str," he replied, in rather shy but

"All right," said the man, as he swurg the little fellow up on the horse. "There's it farther back, so you will not hurt that galled place. Now I'll lead him, and you tell me in which direction to go." "Down the road there, just on the other ide of the ice pond," said Jimmy, painting

in that direction as they moved off. The boy was happy as he cupped his bare his bare legs close around the body of the horse, and watched the square shoulders of the man who walked clowly shead. He thought him exceedingly nice and kind, and his feelings in regard to the spurs were not nearly so intense. The desire to ask if they were real silver, though, was strong, but he felt that perhaps it would

not be polite, so he said nothing. After they had gone some distance Jim After they had gone some distance Jimmy exclaimed. There is the spring? Then he slid quickly to the ground, and without other words knelt down, and, baring one arm, dipped out of the bottom of the spring a handful of rust-colored flakes. "This is what you put on his back," he said. "Just lay it right on. It doesn't hurt; it just feels cool."

The directions were quietly obeyed, and the horse made no movement, save a slight quiver of the akin, as if to shake

Uncle Jake says that doctors can't make by finer medicine than this," he said, as a scooped up another handful "Well, Jimmy, I am very much obliged you, and I'm sure that my horse is so," said the stranger, as they started on sack to the stable.

In the meantime the saddle left by Uncle Jake near the horse-rack had attracted the attention of a young man as he came through the front gate. After looking at it for a few minutes, idle curiosity prompted him to turn it over with his foot, and as he did so three bright brass letters— "R. E. L."—greeted him. He looked sharp-ly at them at first, then his eyes dilated, and a little prickly thrill ran through him.
"I wonder if it can be!" he said. Suddenly some convincing feeling seemed to fill his mind, and then he almost ran to the hous. On reaching the steps, he sprang up them two at a time, and entered the hall, where he met Mrs. Clavery.
"Mrs. Clavery—" he began, and stop-

"Well?" she asked, smiling at his hesitation. "What is it, Charley".
"Ah, do you know, Mrs. Clavery, think that General Lee is here." I

thin, grey-haired woman, as she hastily

now quite positive, "his saddle with 'R. E. L. on it is out there by the gate."
"There he comes no c," said one of the group, eagerly; "at least, I suppose that it

"Let us see," said Mrs. Clavery, ging "Let us see, said Mrs. Clavery, gling rapidly to the window. "I saw him once at the Greenbrier White, and I am sure that I would know him. "Tes," it is he!" she exclaimed, as she look'd at the man coming slowly across the lawn, talking earnestly to the barefoot boy at his side. His thoughts were so completely occupied by what he was saying that not smill he was quite near the inn did he see the group on the porch, and his face flushed slightly as he realized that they were there to greet him. Lifting his hat, he ascended the steps with bared head. Mrs. Clavery walked quickly forward, and extended her slim white hand.

"General Lee, I believe"
"Yes, madam," he replied, gravely, as he bowed low over her hand.

der?" he asked looking up into the stranger's face.

The boy's mouth, as usual, quivered as be uttered the word "s'rebuter," but the man did not appear to see this. He recended to be looking at a far-off mountain peak. After a pause he replied, "Yes. I another moment, seeing nothing but his another moment, seeing nothing but his

Suddenly he turned and darted down the long hall, up the stairway, and into his

SOUTH AFRICA'S LACK OF TREES. Though the Soil Is Fertile, the Blue Gum Alone Thrives.

Although rich in such beautiful flowers as the arum, fily, amaryllis, ixia, and other choice bulbuous plants, and also in fruits like the peach and tangerine, South Africa is woefully lacking in trees of a size sufficient to make a respectable wood

or plantation. The only variety which appears to thrive in any quantity is the blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus), which is found in large numbers, so much so that many people are under the impression that it is a native of the above.

This, however, is a mistake, as the real home of the eucalypti was originally Australia, where at the present time many of the species frequently attain a height of over 300 feet. It rarely reaches this alti-tude in South Africa, however, although it soon establishes itself, and then grows at a tremendous rate, rapidly forming a fine, handsome tree, with thick, glacuous foli-

In the form of avenues it is a prominent feature in many towns. The chief acreet of the town of Worcester, Cape Colony, has two fine rows of the trees.

Encalyptus globulus is cultivated to some riety that yields the eucalyptus oil, the autiseptic so much recommended as a cure for influenza. Moreover, its leaves, rolled into the form of cigars and smoked, are said to be a cure for asthma. In South Africa it is the principal and practically the only timber tree.

THE RENTING OF PEWS.

Custom Dating Hack to the Six teenth Century.

(From the Chicago Chronicle, Accounts which date back to 1533 show that the principle of allotting sittings to particular people and charging for the same was then in force. At St. Law-rence's Church, Reading, there is an entry under date 1547 for re-forming the mayor's seat, and at Rye the church wardens expended 5 shillings for making a new

for the magistrate's wives. In 1736 the church wardens decreed that women occupying seats in certain favored positions should pay 4 pence each. For still better positions near the pulpit the charge was 6 pence. At Dorchester, in 1625. Robert Polden's wife is noticed as paying 1 shilling 6 pence for a sent in the "woman's square." So there is reason for believing that originally pew rents were charges made every time particular seats were occupied.

In the Valley. Upon the distant money. We fix our ardent gaze, seek the distant mountain peak

While fairer, easier at our feet A garden Inindecape lies A garden Inindecape lies There we may walk in dalliance sweet To win life's highest prize. Heroic deed we may command Nor ever leave the valley land. —M. L. Rayne, in Kansas City

THE VULNERABLE BACHELOR.

an Ensier Turget for Cupid Before

average maid became one.

The bachelor, however, grows more wary year by year. He was older in 1898 sthan in 1897, when he fell into the toils. The average bachelor was married in 1897 at too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used too, has to wait longer now than she used to decline the case because there are so many good-looking men with long but in INOW Year Day is also of great importance to the Chinese debtor and creditors.

New Year Day is also of great importance to the Chinese debtor and creditors. to. She was .65 of a year younger in 1897 when she became a wife than in 1898. As for the people who marry as miners, they for the people who marry as miners, they are rapidly becoming a vanished number, among men, at least; \$4 out of every 1,000 husbands in 1874 were married under the give any description of her, except in a age of 21, and so were 227 out of every general way. He was so earnest that I 1,000 women. The boy husbands have come down to 51 per 1,000 now; the girl wives down to 51 per 1,000 now; the girl wives have dropped to 170 per 1,000. There have not been so few boy and girl marriages at

Of the total marriages of 1898, 42,751 long hall, up the stairway, and into his mother's room.

"Mother!" he exclaimed in breathless wonderment, "mother! General Lee is downstairs, and he is just splendid, and—or—mother, he's just exactly like anybody else!"—Margaret Minor, in St. Nich-body else ! Margaret Minor, in St. Nich-body else ! Margaret Minor, in St. Nic

and actually nearly 19,000 youths of 20 years were married. There has been a decided slump in widowers and widows of late. In 1871 138 husbands and 100 wives in every 1,000 were widowers and widows respectively. were widowers and widows respectively. Things have changed since then. There were but 95 widowers and 69 widows in every 1,000 marriages in 1838. The vidower, by the way, is more obviously dangerous to the susceptible heart of the opposite sex than the widow. It is to be noted, however, thut when the widow sales. ed, however, that when the widow selects a bachelor as a husband she takes a man hearly two years her junior; when she chooses a widower her husband is nearly

five years older than herself.

ALL SORTS OF COCKTAILS.

Favorite Tipple. (From the Chicago Inter-Ocean "How many kinds of cocktails are there, do you suppose?" said the bartender. One man said six, another ten, while an Eng-lishman hazarded a thousand, but no one paid any attention to him. Finally they all gave it up, and the bartender had th

chance he had been waiting for.
"How many, then?" they asked.
"I don't know," said the bartender. have only been in the business ten years, but there are very many. Some years ago, when I was in 'Frisco, a man told me I couldn't make one dozen different Excalyptes globulus is cultivated to some extent in the malarious districts of Italy and in other countries berdering the Mediterranean Seg. In this country it is sometimes raised from imported seed and used for bedding in a subtropical garden or grouping on a lawn, but it does not stand our climate very well, and, of course, never reaches any great height. It is the variety that yields the eucalyptus oil, the finally I threw in eight more last as a finally in the last as a finally in t talis. I told him I could make four times finally I threw in eight more just as

"There was not, of course, much difference between them, but quite enough for an experienced man to be able to distin-guish them, and so I won. The truth is, there is no limit to the varieties of cocktail and I should not be surprised to see an experienced man reach the hundred

MOTTOES ON SWORD BLADES.

timents of Fighters.

(From the New York Press.) Rough as the fighters of old were, the inscriptions which they put on their swords often showed not only considerable poetic instinct, but sentimentality. "Faithful in adversity" is such a sentence engraved on an old sword of the seventeenth century. In a collection of blades of the sixteenth century are these inscriptions: "I quarcentury are these inscriptions: "I quarrel." 'God give me speed, that my foe be
beat indeed." 'With this defence and
God's will, all my enemies I shall still."
'In battle I will let mynelf be used."
'When I my sword uplift in strife, God
give the sinner eternal life." 'Trust in
God, bravely war, therein your fame and
honor are." 'Your aim alone be God's
great name. Who dares deny, strike thou
him lame." 'Every soldler fine, look on this
sign, and use his hand for God and the
land."

On blades from the eighteenth century are these inscriptions: "Nothing better in the world thou hast than to hold love and friendship fast." "I serve." "A good blade I—who would deny—let him meet me and I will hold—it will cost him or blood or THE MODERN DETECTIVE.

A Shrewd Individual Who Works Ac cording to System. The modern detective is not a man o

wigs and melodramatically mysterious ways. He does not go skulking about, anning the highways and byways for bits of paper that look suspicious, ready to draw a trusty weapon and bring the flying offender down with a well-directed shot. Yet, because of the literature of sensational character that for years fifled the youthful mind with the exaggerated notion that the sleath was almost supernatural, a man of a hondred faces and a thousand disguises, this mistaken impression of the officer who makes a business of hunting criminals has become more or less popular. The "blood and thunder" play of ten or a dozen years ago, in the palmy days of the melodrama did its share toward deceiving the public into false ideas of the detective, and, like many more venerable traditions, these erroneous notions linger today-and are not entirely confined to the youthful mind so susceptible to the romantle influences of exciting fiction.

A prominent Southern detective was in own the other day and discoursed freely upon the work of his colleagues. "Our business," said he, "is today a thing of system and of organization. The best de-tective is not a man who is adept in the rapid change of false hair and whiskers. He is a shrewd man, who is possessed of a keen business sense that might be en-vied by many followers of the professions. In his managing capacity, he handles many men without actually seeing them and keeps track or their doings by receiving frequent reports.

frequent reports.

The curious observer might haunt a detective hendquarters for wasks without being able to discover anything particularity mysterious. Most of the men are constantly in the field, ferreting out cases. They work quietly, and as for as pessible, without attracting any attention from the unintiated. the uninitiated.

"In my time I have been called upon to do many queer things. We do not al-ways have to bunt for criminals. Two of the most interesting cases I over had were of a character that you might call matri-monial. I really became an agent for Cu-

pid, temporarily.

"Last summer, when I was on duty at a prominent seacoast report, I was approached by a fair visitor, who at first exhibited." considerable maiden timidity. I encour-aged her to speak freely, and she finally unburdened her mind, to the fellowing ef-fect. 'I have been to New York city within the week pust, and during my so-journ there met, on two occasions, a gen-tleman who impressed me. I saw him on the street, and he was the handsomest man I ever met. I felt certain from his dis-tinguished appearance and his flowing hair that he was a genius-perhaps an artist, or a poet, or an netor. I did not speak to him, and do not know whether he noticed me or not. I know absolutely nothing of him.

"When I asked the young woman why An Easier Target for Cupid Before

He Is Twenty-seven.

(From the St. Leuis Republic.)

The most dangerous age for a bachelor is under 26 1-2, to be accurate, 26.25, as the registrar-general dryly puts it in his favor her that it would be impossible to locate a man in the city of New York from

The most dangerous age for a bachelor is under 26 1-2, to be accurate, 26.25, as the registrar-general dryly puts it in his favor her that it would be impossible to locate a man in the city of New York from and most picturesque scene. They are statistical return just issued. The most locate a man in the city of New York from and most pictureaque scepe. They are through over 24 1-2-24.50. That is to such a meagre description. She was great through with customers attired in helitance that it was at those precise ages that the average bachelor of last year and the money to locate the gentleman, that the never could forget him, etc. But i was gifts, chilged to decline the case because there

down on a line of street cars for days, and he finally located a young woman, who might have been the one we cought. The anxious client readily paid \$75 for the information, and said he would find some way of getting acquainted with her. He never came back, so I do not know whethsearch for people who have broken the

ARTISTS AT PREVARICATING.

louth African Kaffirs as Emulators of Annuins. (From the London Mail.)

The Kaffir makes an interesting study. You cannot understand him all at once. It requires time, and a good deal of it. A new arrival thinks the Kaffir is a born pre-has dawned. Those Celfor so thinking.
Suppose you catch a "boy" committing misdemeanor. Ask aim what he has been doing, and he will look up in your , a picture of innocence, and reply,

"Ikona, baas"—a plump denial. Teil him you saw him do it, threaten him with pun-ishment, he will still persist in maintaining his innocence. He will still plead ignorance of the misdeed, and mutter in aston-ishment or fear, "Ikona, base." In fact, he knows nothing whatever about it. If the offence be one that cannot be over-looked, you proceed to administer reproof— with the foot, if you are not particular and wish to be impressive. What does he do? If he is a raw "boy," and not used to it he cans of with a series took to it, he runs off with a terrified look on his face; if he is used to it, he retires precipitately with a satisfied smile, not necessarily because he has got the thrash-

ing, but because he no longer has it to look forward to.

The only explanation for the systematic lying of the native in face of the most convincing proof is that the native mind is totally unable to form a conception of what we understand by truthfulness.

CHEAPER FARES IN CITIES. Yew Motive Power Aiding in Lowe

ing Transportation Prices.

(From the Boston Globe.) About everybody's investments today ar confronted by the unknowable possibilities of new inventions. A company is said to have been incorporated in New Yerk which

proposes to put out immediately 200 car-riages and 100 omnibuses, some of them to be operated by electricity, some by air power, and others by gasoline.

The concern, which has the backing of some very solid capitalists, will carry peo-ple for 3 cents on omnibuses, while very low fares are amounted for the control ow fares are announced for the easy-riding rubber-tired carringes which will be

tationed broadcast.

The constant tendency of the new motive forces is to cheapen fares. Until some "combine" can be organized that is big enough to control everything that moves on wheels this tendency will continue. No ombination can quite forestall the pobilities of new labor-saving inventions. But how shall we get along in a horseless world? How will our cities seem when every vehicle in the streets moves on silen rubber tires and the stillness of death per-vades the now noisy streets? But before we get that far some other new and start-ling invention may sweep the whole board. Progress is eternal.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) He had forbidden his daughter to receive the

He had forbidden his daughter to receive the calls of a certain youth, but he fancied he was not being obeyed.

One evening he came home unexpectedly and marched into the front parlor. But the caller, a nimble youth, hustled hastily into in and hid behind the hatrack.

The stern parent glared around.

"I think I smell a rat," Le growled to his child. She smiled denurely.

"It must be in the Chinese laundry around the corner," she aweetly remarked; "they are just having supper."

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR

Celestials Busily Preparing for Their Chief Holiday Season.

The Festivities to Continue for a Week-The Annual House Cleaning-Omens of Good or Bad Fortune From the Narcissus Plant-Activity of the Creditor and the Debtor.

Everything in Chinatown at this time is hustle and bustle. Every Celestial merchant, luandryman and restaurant keeper is making riost careful and elaborate preparations to celebrate his New Year. The Chinese New Year is a movable festival, falling on any date between January Il and February 19, and is said to be the most generally observed holiday season kept by any nation in the world. It is celebrated wherever a single Chinaman is found, be he in Washington or in Pekir. This year it begins on the last day of this month, and it will be ushered in immediately upon the striking of the midnight hour on January 30. For a whole week the Chinaman will continue the festivities

occasioned thereby, Preparations for the feast were beguin several weeks ago. At present the annual housecleaning is in progress. The accumulated dirt of many months disappears as if by magic, and everything is made to look bright and cheerful. Not only his store, laundry or restaurant, but the Chinaman himself undergoes the cleaning process. He washes his outer garments and clothes and bathes his person in perfumed water, and with strongly scented

Omens of the Narcissus.

The laundries and stores are elaborately decorated with long streamers of giaring red paper, bearing, in Chinese characters, New Year wishes and invocations to their god. Wong Kung, and with artificial flowers, made from vari-colored paper and feathers, and the Chinese narcissus. This is the Chinaman's favorite flower; it is in great demand at this season, and its growth is anxiously watched by its owner. Should the plant bear flowers before the advent of the New Year it signifies that its owner will have plenty of all and lots of good luck. Should, on the contrary, the plant begin to bloom after the close of the old year, it means evil and bad luck to its proprietor. The Chinaman, then, to dispel the evil spirits which bring the bad luck and are hovering around him, tears the plant into little pieces, meanwhile burn-ing innumerable joss sticks and murmuring prayers. His measure of back for the New Year also depends upon the number of flower stalks produced from a single bulb; if many stalks, plenty of happiness;

continuan, who told me, with a greef car that he had met a young woman several times, a month previous, on a street car in a Southern city, and he wanted me to discover her shiding place. He could not give any description of her, except in a general way. He was so earnest that I common occurrence for families to part with valuables and odd bits of brie-a-brac, with valuables and odd bits of brie-a-brac, curios, relices, or paments, and objects of curios, relices, or paments. gentleman, who told me, with animat on, that he had met a young woman several tom which is worthy of imitation, all delts curios, relies, ornaments, and objects of art, for a trifling sum. They believe that there is no disgrace equal to having an

unpaid debt on the first morning of the New Year. The creditor also has his obligations to way of getting acquainted with her. He never came back, so I do not know whether he was successful or not. You will observe from these instances that a detective's lot is not entirely bound up in the somewhat dangerous and unromantic debtor for many months. But the China-somewhat dangerous and unromantic delitor for many months. But the China man is of a saving and calculating nature and he therefore pursues his debtor far into the night, continuing his search into the New Year Day if necessary, rather than lose the privilege of reminding him of his obligations. Should the creditor be unsuccessful in locating his debtor, and should be therefore be obliged to continue his search on New Year Day, he must carry a lighted lantern to indicate that he is still engaged in last night's business and that he has not discovered that the day

Those Celestials who live up to the tra-ditions of their nation and the teachings of their religion will wend their way to the joss house soon after daybreak on the first day of the New Year, and there offor their prayers to Wong Kung, the Chi-nese god, through the medium of Shen San (high priest). After that everything in Chinatown will be practically free to

the faithful. There will be feasts and re-At the Chinese legation preparations on a grand scale are being made to observe the holiday in a befitting manner. Its attaches and secretaries, attired in picturesque blue silk tunics and skull caps with red button, can be frequently met at stores, where the are laying in their sup-

JOKES OF THE DAY.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)
"Tommy, how do you tell those little fwin.
smith boys apart?"
"Ho, pa, that's easy! They's both got redder
uit'n each other." His Favorite.

Bobby (doing his Christmas shopping)—I would like to buy a bottle of 'fumery for minema. Circk—All right, my boy! What odor do you

Bobby-"Oh! I think-I think-gingerbread!" Disconcerting. (From the Philadelphia Record.)

Ah!" said the good old Lidy who was visiting prisoners; "how your poor wife must weep she thinks of you here. "Which one, ma'am?" asked the convict ad-

(From Hatlem Life.)

She (As Alfred bows politely to a person of Jewshi appearance)—Who's your friend?

Alfred—Oh, he's an uncle of mine.

She—On your mother's side?

Alfred—No; on the east side. (From Puck.) "Just think how the lestory of the world would be been changed if Mexander the Great, Caesar, combal, Napodeon, and Citye had been in favor

arbitration?"
"Yes, indeed! They could have come pretty ar whipping anybody who wasn't."

(From the New York World.) A-Wenld you start out on a journey on Friday? B-No, indeed. A-Why are people so superstificus? B-But this has nothing to do with superstition, I get paid on Saturday.

Preparing for Emergencies. (From the Philadelphia Record.)

Bunk Cashier-Title check, madam, isn't filled "Isn't what."
"It has your hisland's name signed to it, hor close not state how much money you want."
"Oh, is that all! Well, FH take all there is."

He Would Not Know.

(From Puck.) Head bartender-Here! You are not making that sektail right!
Assatant - What's the dif.! This is the third me's he's had.

ward the inn with his guest, who said an they reached the steps:
"Jimmy, we will sit here for a while, and then I will go over to the stable and see about my horse."

As they sat down the old hound came cautiously down the steps, wheezing out voice was husky with excitement.

"General Lee! Where?" But without
waiting for a reply, she stepped quickly to
the door of the old-fashioned parlor, and On that far eminuce we seek

The future of our ways.

Oh willingly we climb, nor stop

Ere we have reaches that mountain exclaimed in soft, suppressed tones to a group of women sitting there: "They think that General Lee is here!" "What makes them think so?" asked a husky greeting.
"She is too old to hurt anyone," said (From the Chicago Times-Herald.)
Little Elmer-Pa, what is brute force?"
Pa-lt's something Boston poets call to their
aid when they make banner rhyme with hosanna."